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## THE STRENUOUS LIFE

### TEDDY PREACHER TWO PRACTICAL SERMONS.

"Be Ye Doers of the Word and Not Hearers Only"—"Let Your Light So Shine Before Men That They May See Your Good Works."

CHICAGO, Sept. 2.—Vice President Theodore Roosevelt put in a busy day in Chicago yesterday. Everywhere he went, although his movements were unheralded, he received an ovation. He was recognized as he drove through the streets, and at every corner where two or three were gathered together he was compelled to acknowledge a salute.

In the morning, after an early breakfast, he went to the Trinity Reformed church in Marshall field avenue, where he delivered a sermon, in which he argued for the carrying of religious matters into the strenuous life of the day. After the sermon he held a reception in the church. As he drove away with Colonel Strong, the women of the congregation waved adieu and the men gave him three cheers.

After luncheon, Colonel Roosevelt went to the Gideon meeting at the First Methodist church, where he talked for a few minutes. He was made an honorary member of the order.

"Be ye doers of the word and not hearers only," was the text from which Mr. Roosevelt preached in the morning. The text was suggested to him, he said, by reading the sermon on the mount. He also called attention to the same connection to the passage which reads: "Let your light so shine before men that they may see your good works and glorify your father in heaven."

"I am certain," he said, "that every one who tries to be a good Christian must feel a peculiar shame when he sees a hypocrite or a man who so conducts himself as to bring reproach upon Christianity. The Bible is especially hard on the Pharisees, and passage after passage in the good book is devoted to pointing out their mistakes and warning the meek and lowly not to follow in their tread. The man who observes all the ceremonials of the law in the church, but who does not carry them out in his daily life is not a true Christian."

"To be doers of the word, it is natural that we must first be hearers of the word. Attendance at church is not enough. We must learn the lessons. We must study the Bible, but we must not let it end there. We must apply it when we go into active life. I listened to your pastor when in his opening remarks he praised the work of the Christian Endeavor. I think that one of the most encouraging things in connection with church work in the last few decades is the way in which a conservative effort has been made by congregations to apply Christianity to actual life. The Christian Endeavor has done an enormous amount in that line. This is also true of the Young Men's and Young Women's Christian associations. They have done a great good by their club life. They furnish attractions which counteract the saloons."

"The first duty of every man is to his own house. The necessity for heroic action on a great scale arises not seldom, but the humdrum of life is with us every day. I do not care how regular a woman attends church if at home she nags and whines. She must learn to be a doer of the word. Love does not mean weakness. It is no kindness to children to allow them to grow up in selfishness. The happy children are the ones who obey. I am sorry for the household where the parents are not the companions of their children."

"In business and in work, if

you let Christianity stop as you go out the church door, there is little righteousness in you. You have got to behave to your fellow men as you would have them behave to you. You have got to have pride in your work if you would succeed. The man who works for the love of the work is the one who succeeds. I do not mean to say that good wages should not be sought. A man should get justice for himself, but he should also do justice to others. We often hear of a man who is called his own worst enemy. When you hear of that kind of a man you may be certain that some one depending upon him, usually his family, is being wronged.

"With sweetness we must have strength. We must have power to do work under discouragements. If under a strain you lay down you are weak, but if you push on you will come out ahead in life. But remember, in all this we have got to do our duty to our neighbor as well as to ourselves. In standing up for our rights we should not trample on the rights of others. Help them along. Help a man to help himself, but do not expend all your efforts in helping a man who will not help himself."

At the Gideon meeting in the afternoon Vice President Roosevelt was received with cheers. He said:

"I consider the most practical form of applying Christianity is to be seen through the works of such bodies as this. The Christianity that counts is the kind that is carried into a man's life. I know you and your work and I know that I am addressing men who are carrying on the business of the nation and carrying Christianity with it. The man who does ordinary work well is doing it for the Lord. I don't like to see a slack man in any line of work. If a man is slack in his business relations you cannot draw upon him heavily in spiritual contests."

## RAGING TORRENT IN CLEVELAND

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 2.—With the breaking of dawn yesterday the citizens of Cleveland awoke to look upon a scene of unparalleled devastation and destruction, caused by a raging flood. While the entire city was more or less affected, the great volume of raging water vented its anger over miles of the eastern portion of the city and caused an amount of damage approximated at \$1,000,000.

The appalling overflow was caused by a terrific rain that commenced to fall shortly after two o'clock, turned into a perfect cloudburst between the hours of 3 and 5 o'clock, and then continued with great force until nearly 10 o'clock. The storm, according to the weather officials, was the heaviest that ever swept over Cleveland since the establishment of the government bureau in this city over forty years ago.

That no lives were lost is nothing short of a miracle, as stories of thrilling escapes from the water on several of the principle residence streets of the city are told.

The surging waters spread over an area in the east end nearly eight miles long and a half wide. This extended from Woodland Hills avenue to East Cleveland, and back to East Madison avenue.

Over a large share of this exclusive residence territory the water rushed with terrific force, varying in depth from one to six feet. Culverts, trestles and bridges were torn down, nothing seemed capable of stemming the tide of destruction.

Hundreds of residents who were imprisoned in their beautiful homes like stranded islanders were almost panic-stricken, expecting to be called upon to wade out into the swirling waters almost every minute. Danger signals were flashed about the city as speedily as the disabled telephone system would allow, and the work of rescue commenced.

## AMERICAN GREATNESS

### Men With Ax and Plow Demonstrate Fundamental Law of Success

Roosevelt Talks Sensibly to Minnesotans of Wage-Workers' Rights, Dangers of Trusts, Our Duty Toward Foreign Nations and Pledges for High American Character.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 3.—Theodore Roosevelt, vice-president of the United States, yesterday addressed 30,000 persons at the state fair grounds at Hamline. The crowd was the largest that ever attended an opening day at the fair and the greeting to the distinguished guest was enthusiastic.

The vice-president in beginning his address paid a high tribute to the character and energy of his hearers, descended, he said, from a race of pioneers which had pushed westward into the wilderness and laid the foundations for new commonwealths. The men with ax and pick and plow who, he said, had pushed to completion the dominion of our people over the American wilderness had shown by their qualities of daring, endurance and far-sightedness that they recognized in practical form the fundamental law of success in American life—the law of worthy work, the law of resolute, high endeavor.

Continuing, he said: "It seems to me that the simple acceptance of this fundamental fact of American life will help us to start aright in facing not a few of the problems that confront us from without and from within."

Discussing the labor question, Mr. Roosevelt said:

"It is not only desirable but necessary that there should be legislation which shall carefully shield the interests of wage-workers, and which shall discriminate in favor of the honest and humane employer by removing the disadvantage under which he stands when compared with unscrupulous competitors, who have no conscience and will do right only under fear of punishment. Nor can legislation stop without what are termed labor questions. The vast individual and corporate fortunes, the vast combinations of capital which have marked the development of our industrial system create new conditions and necessitate a change from the old attitude of the state and nation toward prosperity."

There was he contended, but the scantiest justification for most of the outcry against men of wealth, as such, and it ought to be unnecessary, he said, to state that any appeal which finally entails the possibility of lawlessness and violence was an attack upon the fundamental properties of American citizenship.

"Our interests are at bottom common," he continued, "in the long run we go up or down together. Yet more and more it is evident that the state, and if necessary the nation, has got to possess the right of supervision and control as regards the great corporations, which are its creatures; particularly as regards the great business combinations which derive a portion of their importance from the existence of some monopolistic tendency."

As to our relations with foreign powers Vice President Roosevelt said that our nation, while first of all seeing to its own domestic well-being, must not shrink from playing its part among the great nations without.

"Our duty," he said, "may take many forms in the future, as it has taken many forms in the past. Nor is it possible to lay down a hard and fast rule for all cases. We must ever face the fact of our shifting national

needs, of the always-changing opportunities that present themselves. But we may be certain of one thing, whether we wish it or not, we cannot avoid hereafter having duties to do in the face of other nations. All that we can do is to settle whether we shall perform these duties well or ill.

"Let us further make it evident that we use no words which we are not prepared to back up with deeds and that while our speech is always moderate we are ready and willing to make good."

"We do not by this doctrine intend to sanction any policy of aggression by one American commonwealth at the expense of any other, nor any policy of commercial discrimination against any foreign power whatsoever. Commercially, as far as this doctrine is concerned, all we wish is a fair field and no favor, but if we are wise we shall strenuously insist that under no pretext whatsoever shall there be any territorial aggrandizement on American soil by any European power, and this, no matter what form the territorial aggrandizement may take."

The vice-president concluded with a discussion of the subject of expansion and a review of what had been accomplished in Cuba and the Philippines toward establishing a free and independent commonwealth of the former and "ultimately a self-governing people" of the latter.

## TRUNK TROLLEY LINE

System Projected to Connect New York and Buffalo by Electric Cars.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 2.—Capitalists in this section of the state who are largely interested in traction companies, make the positive statement that within from three to five years New York City and Buffalo, 450 miles distant, will be connected by a double track trolley road. The road will have its beginning, as all trunk lines have had their beginnings, in the construction and operation for a time of a number of short lines, which, when connected, will form a continuous whole, though under the management of several companies. In this the method of formation of what is now the New York Central will be followed. It is not expected that the trolley trunk line will be a rival to the New York Central in any respect, the trolley making a field for itself entirely distinct from that of the Central. The new trunk line will have its tributary roads at every town of 1,000 or more inhabitants, reaching into distant sections on either side of the main line. Its strong point will be the "short-haul" precisely as the "long haul" is the strong point of the steam trunk lines.

## Persia Threatened.

COLOGNE, Sept. 3.—A dispatch to the Cologne Gazette from Teheran, dated Aug. 31, says:

"A widespread revolutionary movement is going on in Persia, fostered by discontent with the government on account of the new loan negotiations with Russia. The Grand Vizier is accused of selling the country and failing to make reforms. Martial law has been proclaimed in the capital and environs."

"The agitation, it is said, proceeds from the entourage of the Shah, who frequently finds threatening letters upon his writing table."

## Chinese Cremated.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—Three Chinese lost their lives in a fire in Pell street in the heart of Chinatown yesterday. One of them was instantly killed by jumping from the third floor to the street. The other two were found on the fourth floor after the flames were subdued. They had been suffocated. The damage to the building, which was used as a restaurant and lodging house was about \$25,000.

## TOO SWIFT FOR LONDON.

### Ingenious Maneuvering of American Girl Confounds Britishers

Marie Eastwick of Philadelphia Gives an English Broker a Merry Chase and Was Caught Up by a Clerk Who Detected an Overlooked Irregularity in Revenue Stamp.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—Marie Josephine Eastwick of Philadelphia was arraigned in the Guild hall police court yesterday, charged with having forged a railway certificate of the value of £100,000 (\$500,000). Sensational evidence was presented.

The defendant was accommodated with a chair and sat the whole time listlessly in the dock. The public prosecutor said the defendant had been residing in England for eighteen months and was believed to be an American of wealth. She had been living with persons, said to be her father and sister, at the Metropole, London, and had been coaching through England and living generally in the most expensive manner. Latterly she had removed to Hampstead for the benefit of her health.

She obtained an introduction to Mr. Beeton, a member of the stock exchange, to whom she represented herself to be the owner of securities worth, roughly, £500,000. She said she wanted to buy a thousand shares of United States Steel corporation as a speculation. This operation required £1,000, which, the defendant said, she did not have, but, as she wanted to invest immediately, she told Mr. Beeton, she had cabled to a trust company in Philadelphia to break open her strong box and forward the money to her by mail.

By a series of complicated transactions she finally obtained possession of a certificate for five shares of Canadian Pacific stock and this she is charged with having altered to one thousand shares with her name substituted for that of the owner. This work was skillfully done and showed careful preparation in advance. But one mistake was made. The revenue stamp was not changed to correspond with the increased amount.

The defendant sent the altered document, with a letter, to Mr. Beeton Aug. 26, asking him to buy 1,000 United States Steel shares in the firm name; also requesting a loan of £4,000, adding that she was going in for motor cars rather heavily and was about to purchase a stud farm.

She wired Mr. Beeton from Buxton Aug. 28 asking if the certificate had arrived. In the meantime Mr. Beeton's clerk, on receiving the certificate, noticed the stamp irregularity and went to the Canadian Pacific railroad office, where it was pronounced to be a forgery. Mr. Beeton wired this information to the defendant, asking for an explanation. She replied: "Call me on the telephone," and then wired, "Have sent no certificate. Don't understand."

## CHILD BRIDE DEAD

He Drank Acid in Her Laughing Husband's Presence.

CHICAGO, Sept. 4.—Four weeks after her wedding Mrs. Belle Foran, 18 years old, drank poison in the presence of her 17 year old husband and died. Neighbors say the couple seemed to be happy, and the only reason they can assign for the bride's suicide is a supposed estrangement between the husband and his parents on account of the marriage.

The couple were standing in their home, 2828 Wallace street,

when the young woman drank the cup of carbolic acid. She fell to the floor unconscious, and three hours later died, despite the efforts of physicians. Five minutes before she had kissed her husband good-by as he started to his work. Then she poured the acid in a cup and placed it on a table. After these preparations she called a child in the neighborhood and sent it to overtake her husband. He returned and found his wife awaiting him. In her hand was the cup and the acid. Her eyes were bright and she smiled.

"Tom, I'm going to take poison," she said.

The boy husband laughed, never suspecting she meant it. Then she placed the cup to her lips.

"I am unhappy," was all she said before swallowing the poison. Doctors were unable to revive her.

## ALABAMA'S DISFRANCHISEMENT SCHEME ADOPTED.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Sept. 4.—The new constitution was adopted in the constitutional convention yesterday by a vote of 132 to 12. Frank S. White of Jefferson was the only democrat who voted against it.

The new constitution makes radical changes from the old in nearly every article, and two distinct suffrage schemes are provided. Disqualification for crime and voluntary prepayment of a poll tax of \$1.50 being common to both prior to Jan. 1, 1903. All can register who have honorably served in some war, who are descendants from soldiers, who have so served or who have "good character" and understand the duties and obligations of citizenship.

Three registrars are to be appointed for each county. They will, as a matter of fact, be three white democrats, and, under the judicial power to pass on character and understanding of the applicant and to determine the proof required of service in war or descent, are expected to register all the whites and turn down practically all the negroes. All those who register under this plan constitute a life electorate and can vote without further question as long as they pay their poll tax. The poll tax, however, ceases after 45 years of age. After Jan. 1, 1903, these discriminations in favor of the whites are abolished, the judicial power of the registrars withdrawn, and both races and all men put under the same definite qualifications. All who failed to get in under the temporary plan can again apply. The qualifications are only two. The applicant for registration must be able to read and write any article of the constitution of the United States in the English language and must show that he has been engaged in some lawful occupation for the greater part of the preceding twelve months.

If he does not possess this qualification he can nevertheless register if he or his wife is the owner of either real estate or personalty taxed at \$300.

At present there are about 75,000 negro voters in Alabama who can read and write. The poll tax is purely voluntary and must be paid by Feb. 1 preceding the election in November.

It is estimated that the disqualification for crime, failure to pay poll tax, and neglect to register so far in advance of election will reduce the whole body of negro voters to less than 30,000.

The new constitution guarantees a school fund of not less than \$1,100,000, and under this the better class of negroes are disposed to favor the plan as giving them a steadily increasing number of voters whose votes may be counted as cast. Only those are allowed to participate in party primaries and conventions who have the qualifications of voters.

## BLACK CAT

### Ferocious Indian Leopard Loose in a Circus Tent

Satan Escaped From His Cage While Being Fed and Was Subdued Only by Much Hard Clubbing—Caught by a Lariat and Thrown Into a Bag by a Cowboy.

CHICAGO, Sept. 2.—"Satan," the black Indian leopard, considered one of the most ferocious animals in the collection carried by Forepaugh and Sells Brothers' circus, Thirty-fifth street and Wentworth avenue, escaped from its cage while being fed shortly before 6 o'clock Saturday night. Before the animal was recaptured five persons were more or less severely injured by its claws. There were none but employees present while the leopard was out.

"Satan" was confined in a cage in the menagerie tent located directly south of the big performing canvas. Shortly before 6 o'clock Keeper Kinsley started on his tour of feeding the animals. The leopard only recently had been captured, and had been in the keeper's charge but six weeks.

After Kinsley had thrown a chunk of beef into the cage he turned to place in a pan of water. Unwittingly he had left the sliding door open, and as he faced about he saw the leopard wiggling its way out. The next instant the animal leaped to the ground and sought shelter beneath the hippopotamus' cage.

"Get the doors!" yelled Louis Sells, who entered the tent and saw Kinsley's predicament.

A dozen men rushed for the wooden doors used in closing up cages and surrounded the leopard, who crouched snarling and growling.

"The black cat's loose!" was the cry that flew from lip to lip. Men with stakes, pitchforks, and clubs ran to the menagerie tent. The animal sprang against one of the boards, held by John Lennon, and, knocking the boy and board over, leaped to the other side of the tent.

Keeper Kinsley got in the way and the infuriated animal struck him with one of its paws and tore off his flannel shirt. A trail of blood from the shoulder down the arm marked the wound.

Clubs and stakes were hurled at the animal, and during the fight, in which others were injured, J. A. Fonda, one of the cowboys, managed to get a lariat around the leopard and brought it to the ground. One of the attendants threw a net over the snarling captive, and the circus hands beat it almost into insensibility.

Then the animal was pushed into a canvas bag, and that tied at one end. Struggling and fighting it was carried by half a dozen men back to the cage and thrown inside. After the doors had been safely locked the rope was parted, and the leopard crawled from the bag.

Kinsley, who was severely lacerated about the shoulder, arms, and hands, was taken to the office of Dr. Kelly where his wounds were dressed. Hagerty and Jones were bruised about the hands in their attempt to place the animal in the canvas bag.

"Satan" had been purchased from the Hagenback collection only a short time ago. It was captured in India, and has not been in captivity long enough to permit training.

## New Plans in Iceland.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 4.—Preliminary government is to be introduced in Iceland, provided the king of Denmark sanctions the constitution adopted by the Icelandic althing, whereby the Danish minister to Iceland must attend all sittings of the althing and be responsible for its acts.